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GEORGE M. WESTON, Editor.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, May 10, 1861.

**EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.**—The President yesterday made the following appointments:  
J. C. Havens, postmaster at Chicopee, Massachusetts.

W. H. De Costa, postmaster at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Jacob Lancaster, postmaster at Burlington, New Jersey.

James B. Hallock, postmaster at Middletown, New York.

John N. Welch, register of the land office at Chatfield, Minnesota.

The *Star* mentions the additional failure of Burke & Herbert, bankers of Alexandria; also, that the State revenue from merchants' licenses has fallen off there one half.

The *New York Evening Post* gives the statement of a flour merchant, who was imported into the South Carolina service, to the effect that the guns of Fort Sumter caused great slaughter, and especially in Fort Moultrie.

The U. S. steam frigate *Wabash*, at New York, is ready for sea.

Vegetables are very cheap at Norfolk. Great quantities are raised in that vicinity for the New York market, now cut off by the blockade.

The *Troy* arsenal is reported to be in a state of great activity.

A Louisiana regiment is reported to have arrived off Richmond last Monday.

The fare to New York, via Annapolis and Perryville, is nine dollars.

**POISONING.**—A general order from General Butler, issued on Wednesday, states, that "to his disgust and horror, he finds well-authenticated evidence, that a private, in the sixth regiment, has been poisoned by means of strychnine administered in the food brought into the camp by one of these pedlars. I am happy to be informed that the man is now out of danger. This act, of course, will render it necessary for me to cut off all purchases from unauthorized persons."

**CAIRO.**—On Monday, the national force was 6,000, and five more regiments were expected this week. Provisions passing down the river were not stopped.

**MISSOURI.**—The *St. Louis Democrat* of Tuesday speaks more hopefully of the defeat of secession measures in the Legislature, under the pressure of the popular sentiment against them.

**EXPORTS.**—We annex a comparative statement of the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 6, and since January 1, 1861:

	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	\$1,401,960	\$2,064,967
Previously reported.....	30,662,399	27,090,527
Since January 1, 1861.....	22,164,809	19,731,294
	\$4,847,152	\$4,847,152

**COMMERCE.**—The following is a statement of the value of foreign imports at New York for the week ending May 4, compared with the years 1859 and 1860.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods.....	\$1,444,373	\$925,101	\$491,138
General merchandise.....	2,448,512	2,434,686	2,082,776
Total for the week.....	4,032,885	3,359,787	2,573,914

This marked falling off in the importation of dry goods, has been exhibited for three or four weeks, and will continue for some time. The losses by the war, will compel universal economy.

**THE OATH.**—A correspondent suggests that the administration of the oath of allegiance in the army and navy should not be confined to the fighting officers, but should include pursers, paymasters, surgeons, and all other non-combatants. It ought, in fact, to be applied to everybody, in all branches of the public service, and to be so framed as to compel every one of them, either to perjure himself, or to give up the intolerable heresy that State allegiance is paramount to national allegiance.

**BALTIMORE.**—The opening of the Harrisburg and Baltimore railroad was not completed on Wednesday, as was expected, the principal delay having occurred in putting up a bridge at the Relay station, seven miles beyond Baltimore.

It continues to be demanded by the Union men of Baltimore, that a detachment of the national forces shall be permanently stationed in that city, as a check upon a mob, always dangerous, and now armed.

General Harney, in his letter of May 1, against the secession of Missouri, says:

"All hope of a Pacific railroad, so deeply interesting to St. Louis and the whole State, must vanish with the Federal Government. Great manufacturing and commercial interests, with which the cotton States can have no sympathy, must perish in case of secession, and from her present proud condition of a powerful, thriving State, rapidly developing every element of wealth and social prosperity, Missouri would dwindle to a mere appendage and convenience for the military aristocracy established in the cotton States."

The *St. Louis Democrat* of Tuesday says:

"General Jim Lane was in Chicago on Sunday. He will be in Kansas to-day, and will proceed immediately, by authority from Washington, to raise two regiments of infantry, a corps of cavalry, and a corps of artillery. In conversation with a gentleman of this city, who saw him in Chicago on Saturday, he stated his earnest desire to apply a blister to Governor Claib. Jackson, of this State."

A dispatch from Pensacola states that on the 3d instant, that port was put under a strict blockade by the United States vessels of war.

### THE CONTEST IN THE WEST.

In the anxieties and excitements connected with the defence of the capital, it should not be forgotten that two Western States are now hanging undecided as to their course, having a white population about equal to that of the seven original "Confederate States," and possessing vastly greater elements of military strength. These two States are Kentucky and Missouri.

In Missouri, Governor Jackson, elected as a Douglas Democrat, is an unrelenting secessionist, and the Legislature is completely controlled in the interest of secession. Last winter, that body prepared for present events, by such a militia law as gives to the secessionists the command of the State forces, a strong body of whom are now actually under arms under Gen. Frost, and encamped in the suburbs of St. Louis. It is now assembled in extra session, and holding secret sessions. What is apprehended is, that it may divert to the uses of the rebellion the money now in bank for the July interest on the State bonds, a diversion prematurely reported to have been made by the Governor himself, and on his own sole authority. What the Legislature may actually do, is uncertain, but it will be restrained by nothing but its fears. It is a traitorous body, and the worst is to be apprehended from it.

On the other side, the Government has embodied and armed the Union men of St. Louis, to the extent of four regiments, and they are well entrenched in the St. Louis arsenal.

The State is rocking with agitation. It is impossible to know to which side the majority incline; and the knowledge would be of little value, as the course of present events is less controlled by numerical preponderance than by the preparation, promptness, and courage, of the opposing parties.

In many senses, Missouri is already out of the Union. Her Governor has refused the troops called for by the President, the Liberty arsenal has been plundered, the use of railroads for the transport of Government troops has been refused, and the arsenal at St. Louis has only been held by armed forces. Still, we do not believe that Missouri can be carried into secession, so as to be of any other service to the Gulf conspirators, than by the necessity which will be imposed upon the Government, of employing forces to watch and check her movements. St. Louis is safe, and so long as the nation hold that door, Missouri will not be dangerous, even if troublesome. But if she does secede, the people of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, will run off every negro slave in the State, who is within reach. That will end secession, by extinguishing the cause of it.

In Kentucky, although the Governor is a secessionist, the Legislature is for the Union, and will remain so, unless carried off by some excitement, of which there is no present indication. Here, as in Missouri, the Government has been organizing and arming the Union men, two regiments being already complete, and a third being now in course of being raised. At Louisville, the Union sentiment is strongly in the ascendant, and the appearances at other points are favorable.

Kentucky and Missouri, being border States, as Maryland is, will be likely to be controlled by the same causes, and cannot fail to be influenced by the example of Maryland. They cannot be relied upon to assist the Government in putting down the insurrection on the Gulf, but it is of great importance that they should be restrained from giving aid to that insurrection. Their populations are large and warlike, and not embarrassed by many negroes. They would be formidable enemies, and their neutrality, however brought about, whether by patriotism, interest, coercion, or a mixture of all three, is very desirable.

### ECONOMICS OF SLAVERY.

The enormous mercantile indebtedness of the South, reckoned at more than one hundred millions of dollars to New York, at forty millions to Philadelphia, and at proportionate sums to Cincinnati and other places, and supposed to be substantially wiped out by current events, cannot but attract a renewed attention to the economical aspects of the institution of slavery. This indebtedness represents just so much property, had and received by the slave States, and it is also so much property used up in their current support, and leaving "no trace behind."

To this mercantile indebtedness, is to be added the indebtedness of States, cities, railroads, &c., to the North, all representing just so much money which the slave States have received from the North, and have invested, and generally, most poorly.

The sufferers, of course, look only to the losses themselves, but politicians and economists will not fail to speculate upon the nature of the system which has caused these losses, and which has engulfed such vast sums, the accumulations of the labor and capital of the free States.

The fact itself is strikingly presented in the following from a recent number of the *Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin*:  
"There is enough real and personal estate in this city owned by Cincinnati alone, if sold at auction, to equip for service the five thousand volunteers now under arms in this city. We remember, that the stock of our Gas Company is held by Cincinnati—we do not forget that the stock of our banks is owned in part in Cincinnati, and the residue in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. There is not less than twenty millions of railroad, bank, and others stocks held by Northern men in this State. Tennessee has issued eighteen millions of time bonds; these are all 'down East,' except, perhaps, one or two millions. This city has outstanding one and a half million bonds, many of them in Cincinnati, the balance in the North. This county has issued notes payable in five years, all held, or very nearly all, in the East. Adjacent counties have done the same thing to build railroads. Then the people of this city owe, perhaps, half a million in Cincinnati. The whole amount foots up an incalculable sum."

We might be induced to sequester all this indebtedness to the North. The State might appoint a receiver, and make all her citizens, and banks, and corporations, pay these comfortable sums of money into the State treasury. The Legislature is now in session, and may, in a generous spirit, authorize our Board

of Aldermen to 'hold and possess' the effects of Cincinnatians in our midst."

This may be a little exaggerated for the purpose of increasing the *in terrorem* effect of those threats of confiscating Northern property, but it is in any case near the truth, it tends to show that nearly all the improvements in Tennessee have been made with Northern capital.

In such a case as this, where the data cannot be exact, there is room for latitude of opinion, but we believe that the sum total of all the personal property, and of all the buildings and railroads at the South, does not approximate the amount which the South has received from the North in the various forms of credit, and that the net result of their system of labor for the last forty years, instead of being the accumulation of anything by way of surplus income, has been the positive destruction of capital, existing in the native fertility of soils, now exhausted by cropping, and derived from abroad by borrowing. In no other way is it possible to account for the fact which is unquestionable, that the South has no property in possession, to be an adequate offset against its foreign indebtedness.

When negroes were reckoned at five hundred dollars each, old and young, men, women, and children, averaged together, their owners were called rich, and they were getting richer yearly, by the mere natural increase of their slaves. But that was a delusion in all its aspects, and at any rate, it was a delusion, as demonstrated by the fact, that the slave system never paid anything, but was always a charge upon the free labor of the country.

A system under which labor is chiefly performed by a servile and inferior race, and charged with the burden of armaments of idlers, could be nothing else than a system to destroy wealth, not to produce it. Let us hope that its devastations upon this continent are now to be finally stayed, and that the country will return once more to the old wisdom of the founders of the Republic, and deal with slavery as the greatest of evils.

**THE TROOPS IN TEXAS.**—The *New Orleans* papers by the mails, bring the particulars of the capture, by Major Van Dorn, of the 500 U. S. troops, under Major Sibley, who had left Indiana in two schooners. Van Dorn is posted so as to capture the remaining U. S. troops in Texas, about 500, now on their way down from El Paso to the coast. These proceedings are in direct violation of the arrangement made with General Twiggs, under which all the troops in Texas were to retain sufficient transportation to carry them to the coast, and to embark with their arms.

The terms of surrender dictated by Van Dorn, are that all the arms and company property are to be turned over to the Confederate authorities. Private property is to be respected. Officers to be released on parole. Men to elect whether they will join the Confederate army or return to the North. Those who prefer the latter, to take oath not to serve against the Southern Confederacy during the war.

The following is a list of officers under Major Sibley, who resigned, and probably with a view to take service with the insurgents: Major Larkin Smith, Captain Blair, Captain Reynolds, Captain Trevel, Lieutenant Cone, Lieutenants M. L. Davis, Haskell, Walter Jones, Dr. Anderson, Lieutenant J. Major, Lieutenant Washington.

### MORE ABOUT FORT PICKENS AND "NIGGERS."

It will be seen by the subjoined memorandum from the State Department, that the United States are now paying to slaveholders, what Gov. Seward calls "very remunerative prices," and what are probably enormous prices, for negro laborers at Fort Pickens, from which Lieutenant Slemmer drove away, not a long time ago, seven just such laborers, who would have been glad to have worked for nothing beyond food and protection. It will not be long, we trust, before this Government will refuse to be concerned in hiring slave labor at all, under any circumstances. If there is work to be done, let free laborers be hired and paid:

**Memorandum.**  
"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

"The Secretary of State has carefully read the letters of the Hon. William Marim, Captain Hunt, and Lieutenant Morton, sent or submitted to him by Brigadier General Totten, and has further required of Captain Meigs an account of the transaction referred to in those papers. It appears from the information thus obtained that certain slaveholders at Key West, in the State of Florida, a long time ago, hired to the public agents of the Government a number of slaves, at very remunerative prices, to be employed as laborers on the fortifications of the United States for a term of years not yet expired."

"Of these a certain number, not, it is believed, exceeding twenty men, employed on the fortification at Tortugas when Colonel Brown arrived there, and having need of their help in reinforcing and supplying Fort Pickens, he took them to Pensacola, and employed them there in landing stores from the Atlantic and the Illinois at Fort Pickens. It is not complained in the paper before me that the masters are not paid, or to be paid, for the labor of the slaves, and on the contrary Captain Meigs distinctly understands that the quartermaster is to pay their wages to the masters of the slaves at Key West, as heretofore."

"It is not pretended that the quartermaster has violated or intends to violate the contract of hire in any way. It must be entirely immaterial to the master, whether the slaves work at the Tortugas, or whether they work at Fort Pickens. Both the places are situated in the State of Florida, and they are alike slave under the Government in both cases. Should the contract be broken by the public agents, the President will take care to see that due redress is afforded."

"I am not able to understand what there is wrong or censurable in this matter. Some of the letters say the masters of the slaves hired them as laborers at Fort Jefferson, and would not have consented if asked to their being sent or carried to Fort Pickens. This special point is not sustained by any proof. On the other hand, the contract was made years ago, and for years yet to come; and though it is assumed they were held to labor at Key West, they were, nevertheless, actually found laboring at the Tortugas, without any objection on the part of the masters."

"It is not at all probable that the Government, when hiring men to work at its fortifications

in one part of the State, stipulated that they should not be employed in another, within the same State. It is said in another letter that the transaction is likely to be represented throughout the Southern States as negro stealing—as a disregard by the Government officers of the rights of masters—as the commencement of a course of interference with slavery, leading to its abolition—as the employment of slaves by the General Government in acts of hostility against their masters—as forcing negro slaves to make war on the whites, &c. And if they should be placed under the fire of guns without their consent, or the consent of their masters, it might be represented as inhuman."

"These are very strained conceits. The papers show that the colored men went from the one post to the other voluntarily and cheerfully. They can in no case be exposed to fire except from the citizens of the State of Florida, in an act of direct and unlawful war against the United States. Even then, a return of that fire could not be an act of hostility against their masters, unless their masters themselves should be found voluntarily there in arms against not only their own slaves, but against the Government and the whole people of the United States, a crime which it is not to be supposed they will commit."

"Again, it is not to be presumed that the slaves will be compelled to become combatants at all, except in case where a military necessity would justify making any persons found in the fort become combatants. It is not easy to see that negro slaves have greater right than free white persons to exemption from hazards rendered necessary for the public safety in a time of civil war."

### OFFICIAL.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**, President of the United States of America: To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Charles Bulling has been appointed Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the [L.S.] city of Washington, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

By the President:

**WM. H. SEWARD**, Secretary of State.

### DEPARTMENTAL.

**APPOINTED.**—John A. Miller, of Tenn., and C. M. Tompkins, of Wis., have been appointed temporary clerks in the Pension Office; the first at \$1,400 and the latter at \$1,200 per annum.

John D. Helmick has been appointed to a messengership in the same office.

Samuel E. Coates, of N. H., and J. W. Jane, of Pa., have been appointed examiners in the Patent Office; the first at \$2,500, and the latter an assistant at \$1,800 per annum.

Charles Emerson of M. H., J. A. Jenkins of Ill., McIntyre of Me., J. D. Moody of N. Y., and M. Snyder of D. C., have been appointed clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office; the first four to second-class (\$1,400) and the last to a first-class (\$1,200) position.

H. B. McClenahan, of Md., and George B. Clemens, have been appointed to first-class clerkships in the Post Office Department. R. Bites has been appointed to a temporary (\$1,200) position in the same order.

### LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending May 7, 1861, each bearing that date.

Samuel Comfort, jun., of Mooreville, Pa.; for improvement in sewing machines.

Waldo P. Craig, of Newport, Ky.; for improvement in cotton press.

Joseph Dalton, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvement in knitting machines.

George R. Dean, of Mayville, N. Y.; for improvement in printing press.

Davis H. Dotterer, of Memphis, Tenn.; for improvement in journal boxes.

Henry Fisher, of Alliance, O.; for improvement in mowing machines.

Alexander Frey, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in looms.

Emerick Gerdum and Jacob Damm, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in trusses.

Earl Guyer, of Wolcott, Vt.; for improved vegetable cutter.

Frederick Heidrick, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in lamps.

Elisha Hughes, of McCarville, Cal.; for improvement in making mining picks, &c.

William Jackson and Joseph Clarke, of Syracuse, N. Y.; for improved churn.

John M. May, of Jauessville, Wis.; for improvement in pumps.

A. L. Mowry, of Cincinnati, O.; for improvement in sawing car wheels.

John S. Peaslee, of Providence, R. I.; for improvement in washing machines.

Van Buren Byerson, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in method of distillation.

Gottlieb Schreyer, of Columbus, O.; for improved mode of making the skeins of axle-arms for carriages.

Samuel J. Seely, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improved mode of constructing iron buildings.

J. G. Treadwell and William Hailes, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in stoves.

Samuel Wagoner, of York, Pa.; for artificial honey-comb.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to John F. Rathbone, of same place; for design for paper stove.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to John F. Rathbone, of same place; for design for cooking stove.

Caleb W. Palmer, of Troy, N. Y.; for design for oven cooking stove.

Henry G. Thompson, of New York, N. Y., assignor to the Hartford carpet company, of Hartford, Conn.; for design for carpet. Eleven patents.

Hiram Young, of New York, N. Y.; for design for tea pot.

### REISSUES.

W. H. Seymour, D. S. Morgan, and Aaron Palmer, of Brockport, N. Y., and S. G. Williams, of Janesville, Wisconsin, assignors of W. H. Seymour, of Brockport, N. Y.; for improvement in reaping machines. Patented July 8, 1851.

Richard F. Loper, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in ship-building. Patented November 13, 1847.

George M. Selden, of Troy, N. Y., assignee of David S. McNamara, of North Hoosic, N. Y.; for improvement in harvesters. Patented September 28, 1858.

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For the National Republican.

NEWARK, N. J., May 7, 1861.

**MR. EDITOR:** I received a letter from a friend in Washington, a few days ago, when the following query was put to me—"Where is New Jersey—is she in or out of the Union?" &c. She now answers for herself at the Federal capital; and in the day of trial she will, as in the days of the Revolution, do valiantly for the right. No State in the Union has been more disposed to give, grant, and guaranty to the South all their constitutional rights, than New Jersey. But finding that concession, conciliation, and compromise, all scorned and cast aside, except at the expense of every honorable adjustment, they then said, "Union and the flag of our Union, forever!" Come life, come death, the Union must and shall be preserved.

The four regiments called for were raised at once; and the two now asked to serve three years will be filled in a few days. Several of our citizens are in the New York seventh regiment, and Hon. Daniel E. Sickles's Excelsior regiment is drawing largely from New Jersey; three hundred leave Paterson this morning to join them, and a recruiting office is opened in this city for the same purpose. Our city council have unanimously voted one hundred thousand dollars for the families of the volunteers; and the citizens from their private purses are subscribing liberally for the same purpose. The Legislature, now in session, have passed a law, giving the families of the volunteers six dollars per month, in addition to the army pay. The ladies of the various churches are preparing lint, bandages, &c., for the use of the army. One man, of the name of Soudar, of this city, has five sons enlisted for the war. The Hon. D. S. Gregory, formerly member of Congress from this district, has three sons in the second regiment. Hon. William Wright's son, late U. S. A., I understand, has taken a commission. Hon. Jacob W. Miller, late U. S. Senator, has a son in the New York seventh regiment, and a nephew in the first New Jersey regiment. Gen. Runyon, who has command of the New Jersey troops, is one of our first lawyers in this city, and was one of the Douglas electors in this State. Politics are entirely ignored, and Republicans, Douglas Democrats, and Breckinridge Locofocos, with Bell men in abundance, all stand united, knowing nothing but "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Mr. Bell's defection is a great annoyance to his friends. The one desire and prayer is, that this question, whether we have a Government, may be settled for all time to come, and whether the State authority and laws, according to the dogmas of State rights set up by Virginia and other States, are to override the Federal laws and the United States authority. We in New Jersey believe that the United States are supreme.

Secretary Seward's letter of instructions to Hon. W. L. Dayton has given universal joy to all the lovers of the Union. It has the genuine ring of the true grit, and is approved by everybody. Great confidence is being felt in the wisdom, integrity, sagacity, and unity, of the Administration. The grumbling of some of the New York press is deemed in very bad taste, and the *Times* in particular is much condemned; the *Herald* is becoming popular, only one can scarce have faith in the sincerity of the fellow. No Government in the world has done as much in so short a time, placed under such circumstances as Mr. Lincoln was on entering upon his duties, to extricate itself, and place itself on the defensive. With a bankrupt Treasury, and a demoralized army and navy; with traitors in every Department at Washington, in the post offices and custom-houses; without arms or munitions of war; everything in confusion and anarchy; with seven States in open rebellion, and several others as bad—yet, in nine short weeks, behold the change! History, ancient or modern, does not furnish a parallel.

New Jersey will furnish men and money, to the last man and the last dollar, to uphold the integrity of the Union.

The flag of the Union floats from nearly all Jersey Blue—our churches, post offices, custom-houses, and nearly all our manufacturing establishments, and also from hundreds of private dwellings.

The adopted citizens have responded nobly, and none more so than the Catholics.

### NEWS ITEMS.

Two deserters reached Pensacola, April 29, from Pickens. They report that there are eighty negroes in the fort, who were hired at Key West, and are used for laborers.

A board of medical officers convenes at the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st of June, for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the navy.

It is stated that Hon. A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed one of the Brigadier Generals of the army of the United States, about being raised in accordance with the President's late proclamation.

From Norfolk and Portsmouth letters in the *Richmond Dispatch*, dated the 6th instant, we copy the following:

"Six more companies from Georgia have arrived here since my letter of Saturday—all fine-looking men."

Both branches of the City Council yesterday adopted a resolution to temporarily rebuild the railroad bridge over Harris's creek, at Canton, so that the trains on the Philadelphia road may pass over it. The temporary structure will only continue until a permanent bridge can be built.

The work is left to the superintendence of the joint committee on bridges in the City Council, and will be pressed to completion as rapidly as possible.—*Baltimore Sun*, 9th instant.

A letter dated Rogersville, Tennessee, May 2, says:

"George B. Kite, his little daughter, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law, were murdered, and his house burnt over them, last night. Some three of his negro men are suspected, and are now in custody, awaiting a legal investigation."

A cargo of 300 tons of ice has been shipped at Boston to the Massachusetts volunteers at Fortress Monroe.

The War Department has purchased the steamship *Atlantic* for \$350,000, to be used as a transport.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer* says that Ohio troops are not to be stationed at Blair, but at Zanesville.

Jeff. Davis has accepted Major Flournoy's regiment of Arkansas troops for service in Virginia, and they are to go to Lynchburg.

The offers of troops from the West are astonishing. The Government has already received proffers of services from two hundred and fifty thousand men, all west of the Alleghenies. This immense multitude is ready for instant and active service, and each regiment is made up of hardy troops. The men of the Northwest are moving in earnest for the support of the Government.

Captain J. C. McConnell, U. S. A., commissioned by the War Department to enlist volunteers in Baltimore for the United States service, has had good success, having obtained readily some 300 recruits already.

The railroad between Montgomery and Pensacola was completed last week.

John B. Gough has dedicated all his receipts from earnings, until next fall, to the good work of equipping volunteers for the defence of the Union.

Joelyn's breech-loading carbine factory at Worcester, Massachusetts, is engaged night and day, filling orders, having a large quantity ordered by New York and Pennsylvania.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill directing the postponement of suits against volunteers.

Captain Degroot has sold his steam propeller *Resolute* and *Reliance* to the Government. They are fitted out with a 32-pounder, and are to form part of the flotilla of four vessels at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay.

**GREAT RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.**—Private telegrams just received here by persons in the cotton trade report that the Mississippi river has risen to a dangerous height. It was within one foot seven inches of high-water mark at New Orleans, and still rising, and this, too, with the June rise yet to come.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, Wednesday.

**MRS. G. MONROE** still continues the duties of her school, on the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, and will receive pupils for any length of time parents may deem proper to enter them, as the present term does not close until June 28.

A competent teacher has been engaged to give instructions in Arithmetic, and pupils may be entered to pursue that branch alone, if desired. May 10 [Star]